



# DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel VIII.

ZATURDAG den 11den NOVEMBER, 1820.

N. 46.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, Drukker voor Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.

**D**E Gouverneur Generaal ad-interim en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Nademaal de Commissarissen van het Fonds tot vernietiging der bewyzen van afgekeurde Johannissen, aan ons hebben te kennen gegeven, dat onder de genen die aan het voormelde Fonds verschuldigd zyn, sommigen gevonden worden die, wegens een verkeerd opgevat begrip, ten gevolge van ongegronde geruchten door kwaadwilligen verspreid, weigerachtig zyn hunne achterstalligen af te betalen, terwijl er ook op ander nog buitensporiger voorwendsel volstrekt geweigerd is geworden eenige betaling aan het Fonds te doen.

Zoo is het, dat de genen die aan het voormelde Fonds verschuldigd zyn, hierby worden aangemaand, om hunne achterstalligen voor ultimo der maand December dezes jaars aantezuiveren, aangezien zy na dien tyd door regtsmiddelen daartoe zullen worden genoodzaakt; gelyk de Commissarissen voormeld by deze, in zoo ver zulks nog noodig mogt zyn, worden geautoriseerd om na ultimo December dezes jaars, door dwangmiddelen, de invordering der als dan nog aan het voorszede Fonds verschuldigde belastingen te bewerkstelligen.

Aldus gearresteerd in des Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernement's Huis, binnen het Fort Amsterdam op Curaçao den 31sten October 1820, het zevende jaar van Zyners Majesteits regering.

De Gouverneur Generaal en Raden voornoemd,

(w. g.) I. J. ELSEVIER, v. r.

Ter ordonnantie van dezelve,

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad, op Pietermaai, Scharlo en aan de Overzyde dezer Haven den 2den November 1820.

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

**D**E Gouverneur Generaal ad-interim en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien, ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

In overweging genomen zynde de noodzakelykheid om verordeningen daar te stellen, zoo wel ten aanzien van de redactie van Hypotheekbrieven en Obligatiën met verband van goederen daarin genoemd, als wegens beperkingen die er bestaan by het verlyptheekeren van reeds verbondene goederen, ten einde, in de eerste plaats, allen twyfel en verkeerde begrippen aangaande preferentie welke daarby verkregen wordt, uit den weg te ruimen en noodlose procedures daaromtrent voor te komen, en in tweede plaats de Hypotheekschuldigen te bevryden van die verplichting welke hen opgelegd is by besluit van den voormaligen Raad van Policie dezes eilands dd. 16den Juny 1812, namelyk: van hunne goederen niet meer te mogen verbinden zonder vooraf daartoe de toestemming van de houders der vroegere verbanden te hebben bekomen, welke als een gront bezwaar voor de schuldenaren moet worden aangemerkt, waardoor zy ten eene male afhanglyk zyn van de willekeurige handelwyze van onbillyke crediteuren, die door het weigeren van hun consent tot het

verbinden der aan hun reeds verbondene goederen aan anderen, de ruine hunner debiteuren kunnen veroorzaken, terwijl aan hen geen nadeel kan worden toegebracht, wanneer goederen, waarop zy verband hebben, aan anderen worden verbonden, dewyl zy hun ouder regt altyd daarop blyven behouden, en geen Hypotheek, in eenig geval, den verkoop van verbondene goederen uit kracht van een regterlyk vonnis, ten faveure van een derden persoon gewezen, van welken aard deszelfs vordering ook moge zyn, kan of vermag te beletten.

Is goedgevonden en besloten te bepalen, zoo als hierby wordt bepaald:

1. Dat, voortaan, in geene Hypotheken of Obligatiën zullen worden gebezigd, de tot dus ver in gebruik geweest zynde uitdrukkingen, om aan te duiden hoe dikwyls de verbonden wordende goederen verbonden zyn, en aldus daarin kenbaar te maken den rang van preferentie welke de houder van den sceuldbrief is toekomende, als wordende dusdanige uitdrukkingen hierby noodeloos en overtoellig verklaard.

2. Dat de bepaling by besluit van den voormaligen Raad van Policie dezes eilands dd. 16den Juny 1812, aangaande het verleenen van consent door den genen aan welken eenige eigendommen verbonden zyn, alvorens diezelfde eigendommen aan anderen kunnen worden verbonden, wordt ingetrokken en buiten werking gesteld; staande het aan ieder vry, gelden op zyne eigendommen te nemen en derzelve te verbinden zoo dikwyls als het hem zal gelieven, ende zulks ongepræjudiceerd het regt van preferentie aan anderen uit kracht van eerder of vroeger verband volgens de wetten toekomende, en onder verplichting aan den kant van den schuldenaar van een declaratie in den schuldbrief afteleggen: dat de verbonden wordende goederen met geen ander legaal of conventioneel verband of verbanden bezwaard zyn; edoch indien die goederen met legaal of conventioneel verband of verbanden mogten bezwaard zyn, zullen van die verbanden in den schuldbrief moeten worden melding gemaakt, alles op pene van stellionaat.

3. Dat de algemeene clause van verband op persoon en andere niet in den schuldbrief genoemde goederen geen regt van preferentie gevende, derhalve op geene andere goederen of eigendommen regt van preferentie kan verkregen worden, dan die welke in den schuldbrief uitdrukkellyk genoemd zyn; ten ware daarin duidelyk mogt zyn gesteld dat alle andere zoo roerende als onroerende goederen reeds hebbende of nog te hebben by wyze van generaal verband mede voor de schuld verbonden zyn, in welk geval het regt van generaal verband volgens de wet zal mogen gelden.

4. Dat het regt van eerste en volgende pretentie op verbondene goederen, naar den tyd op welken de schuldbrief zal gepasseerd en ondertekend zyn, verkregen wordt, in voege dat wanneer meer dan een schuldbrief gelyker tyd of op eenen zelfden dag verleend worden, het regt van ouder of eerder regt door het nummer der registratie bepaald wordt; weshalve het nummer van elken schuldbrief daarin en wel in de laatste clause in maniere als volgt zal worden uitgeschreven; te weten,

in hypotheken: In teeken der waarheid is deze onder nummer . . . geregistreerd en door ons Raden, &c. (vervolgens zoo als gebruikelijk is) en in Obligatiën: Aldus gedaan, gepasseerd en geregistreerd onder nummer . . . op Curaçao (vervolgens zoo als gebruikelijk is.)

Aldus gearresteerd in des Raads vergadering, gehouden op het Gouvernement's Huis, binnen het Fort Amsterdam op Curaçao den 31sten October 1820, het zevende jaar Zyners Majesteits regering.

De Gouverneur Generaal en Raden voornoemd,

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Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad den 2den Nov. 1820. (w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Hoe zeer de geest der verlichting algemeen doordringt blykt, dat zelfs de katolyke volkeren het voordeel beginnen in te zien, dat er uit de kerkhervorming door Luther begonnen, voorgesproten is; niet alleen was het 't Fransche gouvernement het welke eenige jaren geleden een eer prys beloofde aan den geene, welke het oet zonde betoogen de voordeelen, welke er voor Europa uit de kerkhervorming in 1517 ontstaan zyn, en wat het menschdom aan dezelve in voortgang van deugd en verlichting te danken heeft; maar zelfs begint dat gevoel in Spanje veld te winnen, gelyk blykt uit het volgende artikel van het dagblad El Constitucional, te Madrid uitgegeven van den 13den Juny:

"In de verloopen ongelukkige tyden waren de letteren naar de kloosters geweken: ten gevolge eener gebrekkige opvoeding werden zy door den adel versacht, en de geringere klasse kon zich in dezelve niet oefenen, ter oorzaak van hunne vernedering en ellende. Om echter in de kloosters te kunnen komen, werden er voorafgaande studien vereischt, welke ofschoon gebrekkig, nogthans door de duisternissen eenige lichtstralen lieten doordringen van de waarheid, welker voortzetting zoo onweersstaanbaar als de verspreiding onvermydelyk is.

"Zoodanig is de rangschikking, welke de voortgang der verlichting door alle tyden en in alle plaatsen gevolgd hebben. In Engeland zyn de godgeleerde twisten de studie der wysbegeerte voorafgegaan; de Jansenisten hebben in Frankryk den weg tot de wysgeren gebaad; Duitschland zoude die verbaasende menigte wetenschappelyke kennis, waardoor Europa zoo veel voortgangen gemaakt heeft, niet bezitten, wanneer het onderscheid der gevoelens door de hervorming van Luther voortgebracht, den grond niet voorbereid had, waarop de wetenschappen in het vervolg gebloeid hebben. Spanje heeft ten allen tyde geestelyken gehad, die zich tegen de overweldigingen van het hof van Rome verzet hebben; en die oppositie party heeft ten allen tyde onder haar bekwaamheden van den hoogsten graad gerekend.

"De slechte smaak welke in de studien der universiteiten heerscht, heeft nimmer de gezonde gevoelens ganschelyk kunnen uitdooven; en de vlugt van den menschelyken geest, is nimmer kunnen tegen gehouden worden, noch door den onvoorzigtigen yver van eenige bisschoppen, noch door de gestrengheid van het afgeschafte gerechtshof, de inquisitie.

"Voortaan zal geene dier hinderpalen zich kunnen verzetten tegen de hervormingen, welke de geestelyke studien verëischen. Hare volmaking, op den geest van het Evangelie gegrond, zal de godsdienstige oefeningen van alle soort van dwepery en bygeloofigheid zuiveren, de stichtelyke verdryfzaamheid, welke de eerste eeuwen van het kristendom zoo luisteryk gemaakt hebben, verspreiden; de denkbeelden van het geen leerstelsel of tucht is, regelen; de zeden verbeteren, en de geestelykheid leeren, dat zy zich slechts binnen hare verhevene amtsverrigtingen beperke, en aan de ongewyden de zorg der vergankelyke zaken overlaten."

Gouvernements Secretary, den 10den Nov. 1820.

## BEKENDMAKING.

VAN wege Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur Generaal ad-interim, wordt hierby ter kennis gebragt van alle Dames en Heeren die versocht waren op het Bal, hetwelk den 24sten Augustus II. ter eere van Zynen Majesteits geboorte dag zonde gegeven worden, en echter, wegens een onvoorziene toeval, werd uitgesteld, dat het voorsz. uitgestelde Bal op den toen bepalenden Harer Majesteits geboorte dag, den 18den dezer maand, in Dixon's Hout, ten bestemde ure, zal plaats hebben; wordende dus de reeds genoodigde Dames en Heeren by dezeverzoekt, zich op het voorsz. Bal te laten vinden.

De Gouvernements Secretary,  
W. PRINCE.

Den 10den November 1820.

## PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING.

ALS daar toe geautoriseerd zynde, zal de ondergetekende Magazyn Meester, voors. rekening van 'slands Magazyn alhier, by publieke opveiling, op Woensdag den 15den dezer binnen het Fort Amsterdam des 'smorgens om 10 uren, aan de meest biedende doen verkoopen:

Eenige Vaten afgekeurde Gezouten Vleesch—Eenige ditto ditto Hollandsch Tarwe Meel—Rood, Wit en Blauw Vlagge Doek—Afgekeurde Hangmatten—Eenige ledige Jenever Kelders met Vlessen—Eenige ledige Vaten.

De Magazyn Meester voornoemd,

G. C. MULLER.

Fiskalaat den 10den Nov. 1820.

HET gewigt van het Brood voor de volgende week is bepaald op

De Fransche Broden 22, en

De Ronde Broden 23 oncen.

SALOMON BULTE Eerste Klerk.

Den 10den November 1820.

J. J. BEAUJON, J. FERGUSON, en W. A. van SPENGLER in kwaliteit als Sequesters over de Insolvente Kompagnieschap van C. W. Jutting & Co. zullen op aanstaanden Maandag den 13den dezer voor het Pakhuys van deels op Publieke Venda doen verkoopen, eenige Drooge Goederen in soorten, waar onder supra fyn Batist, een party Tónwerk, Morudos, Schuys Houtwerk, &c. benevens een party Havana Segaaren.

Den 10den November 1820.

## TE HUUR.

OP de Timmerwerf van J. & C. van der Meulen, eenige wel geconditioneerde Pakhuysen, tegen moderaten pryzen.

Para vender en la Imprenta.

LETRAS DE CAMBIO, y CONOCIMIENTOS, en la lengua Española.

## CURACAO.

Veertuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste INGEKLAARD—NOVEMBER.

3. golet Esperanza, Mansana, Coro  
6. Juliana, Torres, Puerto Cabello  
9. El Carmen, Ferrer, Coro

## UITGEKLAARD—NOVEMBER.

3. golet Anna, Bolwig, Hayti  
Brnette, Diedenhoven, Porto Rico  
Anna Catharina, La Roche, Rio-de-la-Hacha  
6. Attractive, Muller, Spaansche kust  
De Hoop, Tesselaar, ditto  
7. Roseboom, Craane, St. Thomas  
8. Juliana, Torres, St. Martha  
9. bark Merceries, Domingo, St. Thomas  
10. golet Minerva, Pouchen, ditto  
Esperanza, Mansana, Coro  
El Carmen, Ferrer, P. Cabello  
Gouverneur van Starekenborgh, Levy, Spaansche kust

Er hebben deze week aankomsten van Puerto Cabello, Coro en Maracaybo plaats gehad, welke evenwel geen nieuws van belang aanbragten. Het vaartuig van Maracaybo werd op zynen overtocht door een schooner ontmoet, welke onderstelt wordt een kaper te zyn, en daar dat vaartuig hetzelfde praside, werden alle de beloven, die aan boord waren, dadelyk in zee geworpen. Het vaartuig, hetwelke zy voor een kaper aanzag, veronderstellen wy geen ander te zyn dan de schooner Anna Catharina, behorende in deze haven, welke in het begin dezer week zeilde, en er blyft geen twyfel over of zy stevende tot haer, met het oogmerk om in te winnen enige informatie betrekkelijk den staat der zaken in de havens beneden Maracaybo.

Een der laatste Londensche couranten meldt ons, dat tegenwoordig een zeer belangrijke onderhandeling tusschen het gouvernement der Nederlanders met dat van Groot Brittanje op het tapyt is, voortgezet van de zyde des eersten door den heer Elanct, een heer van persoonlijke en lokale ondervinding in het hoofd onderwerp der verhandelingen, en van die der laatste door den heer Canning. Het onderwerp van onderhandeling is de Indische Eilanden, een gedeelte van de wereld, hetwelke zoo aanmerkenwaardig, zoo belangrijk en zoo uitgestrekt is, dat een Fransche geographist het aanziet als een derde gedeelte van den aardbol, en het bepaalt in de onderscheiding van de Nieuwe Wereld, de Maritieme Wereld.

Door de overeenkomst van 1814 was het belang van Engeland in deze eilanden, afgestaan in gunste van Holland; maar het wordt gezegd, dat de laatste maar weinig bekend was met de waarde van het gene zy ontving, zoo als de eerste was met het gene zy weggaf; maar dit kon niet anders zyn, want de wezenlyke ondervinding van hunne eigenlyke waarde is van weinig meer dan de zes jaren; want meer dan twee eeuwen waren zy opgesloten voor Europeaanse kennis, door een systeem van staatkunde, het verderfelykste, het dwarsste en verwoestende, dat ooit de verwaardheid en onwetendheid in wetgeving daargesteld heeft. Daadzaken spreken voor zich zelve, in het trotsche tydperk van het Hollandsche uitsluitend systeem, werden er voor den handel tusschen deze landen en de Europeesche natien nauwelijks 20,000 scheeps tonnen gebezigd, en het is matig geschat, indien men de Europeesche en Amerikaansche scheeps lasten, die er thans toe gebruikt worden, op niet minder dan vyf maal zoo hoog stelt als het voren was.

De Indische eilanden in dergelyke uitterste uitgestrektheid, bevatten eene geschatte bevolking van 15 millioenen, verspreid over meer dan vyf millioenen vierkante mylen, over het algemeen zyn deze bewoners onderdanig, en uit hunne legging tot den koophandel genegen. Van het karakter dezer eilanden zyn zy overal handelbaar, en van de byzondere gesteldheid hun klimaat, is de handel even veilig en aangenaam. Zy brengen voort een overvloed uit het dierenryk, plantenryk en mineralen, allen gebruikbaar, uitmuntend of zonderling, en zoo als de smaak van de eene of andere natie doet gelooven, kunnen zy niet gemist worden.

De verkryging van de eilanden is van hoog belang, door hunne geographische en handelsbetrekkingen, met die groote natien, welke de beschafte en wat het zelfde is, de bevolkrykte en vyfste volk van geheel Azië zyn. Deze eilanden liggen in eene lange en onafgebroken keten, langs de geheele kust van deze landen, welke uitterlyk ontoegankelijk zyn, dan door de zelve door te zeilen. Deze landen worden gezegd, indien Japan er ingesloten is te bevatten, meer dan de helfte van de bevolking der bewoonde aarde, dus heeft Siam 15 millioenen, Cochinchina en de zelfde onderhoorige landen 25, China is nooit onder 150 berekend geworden, noch Japan onder de 60 millioenen, uitmakende de verbaazende som van twee honderd en vyftig millioenen. Door het verkrygen van de Hollanders der bovengemelden eilanden veronderstelt het Brittanische gouvernement, dat het in staat zal zyn om het geheele of byna het geheele volk dezer gewesten, tot slyters van de zelfde manufacturen te maken.

De laatste berichten in Amerika van Montevideo ontvangen zyn van den 15den July, en melden, dat Montevideo vreedzaam onder het Portugeesche gouvernement bleef, en aan de zyde van de rivier tot eene aanmerkelyke uitgestrektheid, alhoewel de Spanjaarden in geenerly wyze voldaan zyn, maar daar de Portugeesen 4 of 500 troepen te Montevideo gevestigd hebben, en door de stad patrouilleren is er weinig gevaar voor de Spanjaarden.

Buenos Ayres was in eenen zeer bedroefden staat; er was geene zekerheid noch voor eigendommen, noch voor het leven, zoo als er byna geen twee personen zyn van dezelfde gevoelen, die of die kunnen zeggen wie er regeert, in dezen toestand is er, noch kan er geene politie, noch wetten voor veiligheid en order zyn, maar om het gevaar nog ernstiger te maken, was er een leger, het welke voor Buenos Ayres camppeerde, en dat gezegd wordt, uit byna 900 mannen te bestaan. Generaal Lopez, de gouverneur van Santa Fe, had omtrent 4 of 600 mannen—generaal Carreras wordt gezegd 350 onvogenoegde Chilianen onder zich te hebben, Alvear, omtrent 40 of 56 officieren, die te voren te Buenos Ayres in dienst waren, maar die tot hem overgegaan zyn. Lopez, Carreras, kondigen hie voornemen af alleenlyk te zyn, om Alvear aan het hoofd van 't militaire bestuur van Buenos Ayres en kapitein der wapenen te plaatsen—La Madrid, en M. Rodriguez voeren het bevel over het Independentische leger onder hem. Zy hebben, zoo er gezegd wordt, 3000 man troepen. Op den 10den July vielen Drego, La Madrid en Rodriguez, Alvear en zyne bondgenooten aan, en het wordt gemeld, dat hy de overwinning behaald heeft, ten een ure. Alle bezigheden waren uitgesteld, en dit is al voor drie weken geweest, alvorens den aanval van Alvear op de stad, die een weinige mylen van de plaats gelegd was.

## Uit een Londensch papier.

Militaire tweegenecht.—Een brief van Dover geeft het volgende verhaal, op de achtbaarheid van sommige passagiers, die onlangs aangekomen zyn van Frankryk:—Een kort officier, een kapitein van de Engelsche lanciers, en een zeer lange officier van de Fransche lanciers, elkander in Parys voorbygaande, beschimpte de laatste den eersten, en stiet hem onbeschaafd, waarop de Engelsche officier eene verhoofding deed, maar niets dan hoort ontmoetende, sloeg hy den Franschman ter aarde, welke dadelyk onzen landman uitdaagde, om met den degen tegen hem te vechten; deze begrypende niet

te min, dat de Franschman een al te goed schermer was, bood hy aan in dezelfde plaats pistolen, het welke de Franschman weigerde; de Engelschman stelde toen voor, dat daar zy beide officieren van de lanciers waren, zy op hunne eigene manier zouden vechten, door op hunne paarden te zitten en te stryden; dit toegestemd zynde, stiet in den eersten aanval de Engelschman zyne tegen party met den lans door het ligchaam.

De samenloop van het volk in de nabuurschap van het Huis der Lords, ging voort aan den hertog van Wallington te beledigen. Gisteren reed de hertog met de marquis van Angleson, zy werden weder vervolgd door het geschreeuw en gerans van het gemeen, de hertog hoorde het koelbloedig aan, maar de marquis bleef staan, en vroeg aan de vervolgers "waarom beledigt gy my?" Luid geschreeuw, "de koningin! de koningin!" was het eenigste antwoord. Zyne Lordschap zeide, "indien gy wilt dat ik iets tegen myn geweten zal doen, moet ik U zeggen, dat ik liever door U doorstoken wil worden," dit veroorzaakte weder een geschreeuw, maar in het volgende oogenblik werd het geschreeuw van de koningin hernieuwd, en de marquis gaf zyn paard de sporen, en verliet hem. De wacht te paard trek in het vervolg op om eene herhaling van dergelyke belediging te belatzen.

Aanval op den hertog van Wallington.—De belediging gisteren den hertog van Wallington aangedaan, is ernstiger geweest dan men gedacht had. Long na dat de koningin het Huis van de Lords verlaten had, bleef een party van omtrent 200 van het gemeen op het einde van Great George street, als of zy op zyne hoogte wachtte. Op zyne nadering droegen zy digt op hem aan, en besprongen hem met een zeer vreeslyk geschreeuw. Een kerel kreeg zyne toom, en een ander trachtte zyn stygbengel te vatten, waarschijnlijk met het oogmerk om hem uit den zadel te ligten. De nachtwacht ziende het gevaar van zyne hoogte, kwam aanloopen met uietgetrokken zwaarden; eene hevige schermuteling volgde hierop, een van hen wilde een slag geven aan den man, die trachtte om den hertog van het paard af te ligten, maar het werd afgewend, en hy kwast eene vrouw aan den arm, welke eene diepe wond ontving. In denzelfden tyd reed de hertog sneller en verliet het perk. Zyne hoogte en de wacht werden met modder en oester schillen geworpen, dan ganschen weg over tot beneden Great George street.

De nationale schuld van Engeland.—Het is berekend geworden, dat indien deze schuld in patientjes overgebragt werd, het 306,883 wagens zoude vereischen om dezelve voort te trekken, konnende elk 15002 laden, en dat deze wagens, in eene rechte lyn geplaatst, eene ruimte van 2583 mylen zouden beslaan, beslaande elk wagen vier vademmen, het zonde een man 354 jaren bezig houden, twaalf uren 'sdaags gebezigd, en tellende het beloop van een patientje per seconde, om de geheele schuld na te tellen; indien de patientjes, enkel op den grond gelegd werden, en digt by elkander, zouden zy meer dan 2,000 akers bedekken, en indien men het overbragt in eene zonden zy 89,000 akers bezigen, en oitgelegd in eene rechte lyn, 8 millioenen 814 duizend mylen, en eene bogt vormen, welke den aardbol 350 maal zou omsirkelen. Deze bogt zonde 39 maal langer zyn, dan den afstand van de aarde naar de maan; een hoop van patientjes geveerdig naar het beloop van de schuld, zouden 705 mylen uitsteken.—Am. pap.

Carlsruhe, 14den July.—Het wordt dagelyk duidelyker van de handelingen te Mannheim ingesteld, tegens den moordenaar van den heer Kotzebue, dat hetgene de vrienden van goede grondbeginselen en het vaderland gevreesd hebben, maar al te waar is, en dat Sandt medeplichtig gebad heeft. De heer de Flohen Hout, die het bestuur heeft van deze pleitzaak, heeft, zoo als wy verzekerd zyn van goeder wege, de sporen van eene samenwoering ontdekt, welke door geheel Duitschland bestaat en waarschyneelyk zelfs verder. De grondbeginselen van deze samenwoering zyn even oproerig tegen den Godsdient als de staatkunde. Het bedoelt om alle de verschillende gezindheden in Duitschland in een Godsdient te vereenigen, welke geen ander gezag zal erkennen als den Bybel, en geen pligt of zedelyke begrippen als de gene, die uit zelfsovertaiging voortspruiten. Het hoofd staatkundige einde van deze samenwoering is de vereeniging van Duitschland; om dit ajttewerken zullen alle bestaande gouvernementen om ver worpen worden, en eene algemeene vergadering zamengeroepen worden in het middenpunt van Duitschland, onder den naam van een senaat, welke een vorst zal verkiezen voor de geheele Duitche natie.—Zulke zyn de dadzaken, zoo ver als zy tot nog toegestaan zyn geworden, om uit te lekken, voortkomende van deze pleitzaak welke schielik afgekondigd zal worden, om bekend te maken, aan geheel Duitschland de dwaze hoop van eene samenwoering, welke takken zich dagelyk uitbreiden. Menigvuldige eersten hebben reeds plaats gehad in verschillende deelen van Duitschland, en zeer nieuwelyk te Berlyn, waar op den 7den het groote zegel op de papieren gelegd werden van verscheidene studenten en van een professor,

There have been arrivals this week from Puerto Cabello, Coro, and Maracaybo, which, however, bring no news of interest. The vessel from Maracaybo on her passage fell in with a schooner, which was supposed to be a privateer, and on that vessel tacking towards her, all the letters on board were instantly thrown into the sea. The vessel which she mistook for a privateer we presume was no other than the schooner Anna Catharina, belonging to this port, which called in the beginning of the week, and no doubt stood towards her for the purpose of gaining some information relative to the posture of affairs in the ports to leeward of Maracaybo.

We have given to-day a long letter from the Queen to the King of England, in which she takes a view of her conduct, and the rise and progress of the persecutions against her. It is a bold and able appeal to the people, rather than a mere epistle to the king; and is written with so much ability, and contains so many important facts and declarations, that it cannot fail producing great effect. Her majesty, it is evident, is determined to defend herself at all hazards, and would rather create a revolution, than be put down, disgraced and divorced, as she knows she will be, unless great efforts are made to avoid it. Some of the London papers charge Mr. Brougham with writing the letter, but the general opinion is that Cabbet is the author, as it contains much of the malignity of that writer, but perhaps a more classical pen may have here and there polished off his usual vulgarity.

A late London paper informs us that a most important negotiation is at present in progress between the government of the Netherlands and of Great Britain, conducted on the part of the former by Mr. Eliaut, a gentleman of personal and local experience of the chief subject under discussion, and on that of the latter by Mr. Canning. The subject of negotiation is the Indian Islands, a part of the world so curious, so interesting and extensive, that a French geographer views it as a third portion of the globe, and designates it in contra-distinction to the *New Worlds*, the *Maritime World*. By the convention of 1814, the interests of England in those islands, was relinquished in favor of Holland; but it is said that the latter was as little acquainted with the value of what she was receiving, as the former was of what she was bestowing. But this could not be otherwise, for the essential experience of their true value is of little more than six years standing. For more than two centuries they were locked up from European knowledge, by a system of policy the most perversely foolish and ruinous that the vanity and ignorance of legislation ever meddled in. Facts speak for themselves: in the broadest period of the Dutch restrictive system, the intercourse between those countries and European nations hardly employed 20,000 tons of shipping. It is, perhaps, estimating very moderately the European and American tonnage at present employed, at not less than five times what it ever was before!

The Indian Islands, in their utmost extent, contain an estimated population of 15 millions, spread over more than five millions of square miles, generally docile, and, from their situation, by nature commercial. From the insular character of these countries, they are every where accessible, and, from the peculiar nature of their climate, the intercourse is even safe and agreeable. They produce a superfluity of animal, vegetable, and mineral wealth, all useful or curious, or peculiar, and such as the tastes of one nation or another make them believe they cannot dispense with.

The acquisition of these islands is of deep and high interest, from their connection, geographical and commercial, with these great nations, the most civilized, and, which is the same thing, the most populous and industrious people of all Asia. The islands lie in a deep and unbroken chain along the whole coasts of those countries, which are utterly unapproachable but by passing through them. These countries, it is said, if Japan be included, contain more than a moiety of the population of the habitable earth.—Then, Biam has 15 millions, Cochín-China and its dependencies 25, China has never been reckoned under 150, nor Japan under 60 millions, making the enormous aggregate of two hundred and fifty millions. By obtaining from the Dutch the islands in question, the British government supposes it will be able to make the people of the whole, or almost the whole of those regions, the consumers of their manufactures.

The last accounts received in America from Montevideo are to the 15th of July; they state that at that time Montevideo remained peaceably under the Portuguese government, and on that side of the river to a considerable extent, although the Spaniards are by no means satisfied; but as the Portuguese have from 4 to 500 troops quartered at Montevideo, and controlling the city, there is little danger to be feared from the Spaniards.

Buenos Ayres was in a very dreadful state—no security to either property or lives, as there are scarcely two persons of the same sentiments, or one tell who governs, under which state there can be, no police or laws for safety or order—but to render it more serious, there was

an army encamped before Buenos Ayres, said to be composed of about 900 men. Gen. Lopez, the governor of Santa Fe has about 5 or 600 men—gen Carreras, say 350 discontented Chilians—Alvear about 40 or 50 officers, formerly in the Buenos Ayres service, but have passed over to him. Lopez, Carreras, proclaim their intention to be solely, to put Alvear at the head of the military establishment of Buenos Ayres—Dorego is now governor of Buenos Ayres, and captain of arms—La Madrid and Martin Rodriguez commanding the Patriot troops under him. They have, say 3000 troops. On the 10th July, Dorego, La Madrid and Rodriguez attacked Alvear and his confederates, and it was reported that he had gained the victory, which was at 1 o'clock—All business was suspended, and had been for three weeks, anticipating Alvear's attack on the town, who was encamped within a few miles of that place.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER OF JULY 31.  
*Sable Splendor!*—The following is an extract from the Royal Gazette, Hayti, of the 30th May last, which we received this morning:—

"Admiral Sir Home Popham, commanding his Britannic majesty's naval forces at Jamaica, arrived on the 5th inst. on board the Sybil frigate, capt. Popham, and accompanied by the Confidence brig, capt. Montgomery. The admiral took up his residence in a hotel which had been prepared for his reception, and was received with all the respect due to his elevated rank, and to the great and magnanimous nation to which he belongs. Our dearly beloved sovereign has given him several audiences. The admiral has had the honor of being admitted to dine with his majesty, and the English officers have been received at the table of the grand dignitaries of the kingdom, on the days of the entertainments which his majesty gave to the admiral at his palace in the capital and that of Sans-Souci.

"In a visit which the admiral made to the palace of Sans Souci, with his officers, his excellency was in one of the king's carriages, and the British officers in those of the grand dignitaries; the latter did the honors of the country to each of their respective guests, with that politeness which distinguishes the well-bred man in all countries.

"The admiral, during his stay in our capital, visited the Academy, the National Schools, and other public establishments, with that penetration which characterises the enlightened and intelligent statesman, and that philanthropic mind with which he is animated.

"M.M. the British officers were present at the parades of the Royal Military Household, and witnessed the various evolutions, commanded in person, by his royal highness the prince royal.

"We have to regret, that the deep mourning which the admiral and his officers wore, for the ever-to-be-lamented loss of their dearly-beloved sovereign George III, did not permit them to participate in the amusements and fetes, which would otherwise have been given them. This circumstance necessarily deprived us of an opportunity of manifesting more striking proofs of the pleasure which we felt at the presence of officers of a nation which has given instances of its good will towards the Haytians."

*Military duel.*—A letter from Dover gives the following statement on the authority of some passengers lately arrived from France:—"A short officer, a captain in the English lanciers, and a very tall officer of the French lanciers, passing each other in Paris, the latter insulted the former and pushed him rudely, upon which the English officer remonstrated, but meeting with nothing but abuse, knocked the Frenchman down, who immediately challenged our countryman to fight him with swords.—Conceiving however, the Frenchman to be too good a fencer, he offered, in lieu, pistols, which the Frenchman declined. The Englishman then proposed that, as they were both officers of the Lanciers, they should fight in their proper way, by mounting their horses and proceeding to combat; this being agreed to, at the very first onset the Englishman ran his adversary through the body."—*London paper.*

The concourse of people who assemble in the neighbourhood of the House of Lords, continues to insult the duke of Wellington. Yesterday as the duke was riding with the marquis of Anglesea, they were again pursued with the hissing and hootings of the mob. The duke took it coolly, but the marquis made a full stop and demanded of the persecutors "why do you hiss me?" Loud shouts of "The Queen! The Queen!" was the only reply. His lordship said, "if you want me to do any thing contrary to my conscience, I must tell you, I would rather you ran me through the body." This called forth a shout, but the next moment the cry of "The Queen" was renewed, and the marquis put spurs to his horse and left them. The Horse Guards are in future to be on duty to prevent a repetition of similar outrages.—*Id.*

*Assault on the Duke of Wellington.*—The treatment received yesterday by the Duke of Wellington, was more serious than it has been represented. Long after the queen had left the House of Lords a party of about 200 of the populace remained at the end of Great George-street, as if lying in wait for his grace. On his

approach they pressed close on him, and assailed him with a most tremendous yell. One fellow caught at his bridle, and another attempted to seize his stirrup, apparently with a view to unhorse him. The patrol seeing his grace's danger rushed forward, drew their cutlasses.—A severe scuffle ensued. One of them aimed a blow at the man who attempted to unhorse the duke, but it was turned aside, and struck a woman on the arm, who received a deep wound. In the mean time the duke mended his pace, and got off into the Park: His grace and the patrol were pelted with mud and oyster shells all the way down Great George-street.—*Id.*

*National Debt of England.*—It has been calculated that if this debt was converted into dollars, it would require 206,836 wagons to draw it, allowing each to carry 1500 lbs.; and that these wagons, placed in a straight line, would occupy a space of 2585 miles, allowing four rods for each wagon. It would take one man 354 years, occupied twelve hours a day, and counting at the rate of one dollar a second, to tell over the whole of the debt. If the dollars were laid out singly upon the ground, and closed together, they would cover upwards of 2,000 acres; and if converted into cents, they would occupy 89,000 acres; extend, in a straight line, 8 millions 814 thousand miles, and form a belt, which would encircle the globe 350 times. This belt would be 30 times longer than the distance from the earth to the moon. A pile of dollars equivalent to the amount of the debt, would extend 705 miles upwards.—*American paper.*

#### THE QUEEN'S LETTER TO THE KING.

Sir,—After the unparalleled and unprovoked persecution which, during a series of years, has been carried on against me under the name and authority of your majesty, and which persecution instead of being, mollified by time, time has rendered only more and more malignant and unrelenting—it is not without a great sacrifice of private feeling that I now, even in the way of remonstrance, bring myself to address this letter to your majesty. But bearing in mind that royalty rests on the basis of public good, that to this paramount consideration all others ought to submit, and aware of the consequences that may result from the present unconstitutional, illegal, and hitherto unheard of proceedings—with a mind thus impressed, I cannot refrain from laying my grievous wrongs once more before your majesty, in the hope that the justice which your majesty may, by evil minded counsellors, be still disposed to refuse to the claims of a dutiful, faithful, and injured wife, you may be induced to yield to considerations connected with the honour and dignity of your crown, the stability of your throne, the tranquillity of your dominions, the happiness and safety of your just and loyal people, whose generous hearts revolt at oppression and cruelty, and especially when perpetrated by a perversion and a mockery of the laws.

A sense of what is due to my character and sex forbids me to refer minutely to the real causes of our domestic separation, or to the numerous and unmerited insults offered me previously to that period, but leaving to your majesty to reconcile with the marriage vow, the act of driving, by such means, a wife from beneath your roof, with an infant in her arms, your majesty will permit me to remind you that that act was entirely your own, that the separation, so far from being sought for by me, was a sentence pronounced upon me without any cause assigned other than that of your own inclinations, which, as your majesty was pleased to allege, were not under your control.

Not to have felt with regard to myself chagrin at this decision of your majesty, would have argued great insensibility to the obligations of decorum; not to have dropped a tear in the face of that beloved child, whose future sorrows were then but too easy to foresee, would have marked me as unworthy the name of mother, but not to have submitted without repining would have indicated a consciousness of demerit, or want of those feelings which belong to affronted and insulted honour.

The tranquil and comfortable society rendered to me by your majesty, formed in my mind but a poor compensation for the grief occasioned by considering the wound given to public morals in the fatal example produced by the indulgence of your majesty's inclinations, more especially when I contemplated the disappointment of the nation, who had so manifestly provided for our union, who had fondly cherished such pleasing hopes of happiness arising from that union, and who had hailed it with such affectionate and rapturous joy.

But alas! even tranquillity and comfort were too much for me to enjoy. From the very threshold of your majesty's mansion, the mother of your child was pursued by spies, conspirators, and traitors—employed, encouraged, and rewarded to lay snares for the feet, and to plot against the reputation and life of her whom your majesty had so solemnly vowed to honour, to love and to cherish.

In withdrawing from the embraces of my parents, in giving my hand to the son of George the third, and the heir apparent to the British throne, nothing less than a voice from heaven would have made me fear injustice or wrong of any kind; what then was my astonishment at



finding that treasons against me had been carried on and matured, perjuries against me had been methodised and embodied, a secret tribunal had been held, a trial of my actions had taken place, and a decision had been made upon those actions, without my having been informed of the nature of the charge, or of the names of the witnesses? And what words can express the feelings excited by the fact that this proceeding was founded on the request made and on evidence furnished by order of the father of my child, and my natural as well as legal guardian and protector.

Notwithstanding however, the unprecedented conduct of that tribunal, conduct which has since undergone even in parliament, severe and unanswered animadversions, and which has been also censured in the minutes of the Privy Council—notwithstanding the secrecy of the proceedings of this tribunal—notwithstanding the strong temptation to the giving of false evidence against me before it—notwithstanding there was no opportunity given me of rebutting that evidence—notwithstanding all these circumstances so decidedly favourable to my enemies, even this secret tribunal acquitted me of all crime, and thereby pronounced my principal accusers to have been guilty of the grossest perjury. But it was now (after the trial was over) discovered that the nature of the tribunal was such as to render false swearing before it *not legally criminal*.

And thus, at the suggestion and request of your majesty, had been created to take cognizance of and try my conduct a tribunal competent to administer oaths, competent to examine witnesses on oath, competent to try, competent to acquit or condemn, and competent moreover to screen those who had sworn falsely against me from suffering the pains and penalties which the law awards to wilful and corrupt perjury. Great as my indignation naturally must have been at this shameful evasion of law and justice, that indignation was lost in pity for him who could lower his princely plumes to the dust by giving his countenance and favour to the most conspicuous of those abandoned and notorious perjurers.

Still there was one whose upright mind nothing could warp, in whose breast injustice never found a place, whose hand was always ready to raise the unfortunate and to rescue the oppressed—while that good and gracious father and sovereign remained in the exercise of his royal functions, his unoffending daughter in law had nothing to fear. As long as the protecting hand of your ever beloved and ever to be lamented father was held over me, I was safe—but the melancholy event which deprived the nation of the active exertions of its virtuous king bereft me of friend and protector and of all hope of future tranquillity and safety. To calumniate your innocent wife was now the shortest road to royal favour, and to betray her was to lay the sure foundation of boundless riches and titles of honour. Before, claims like these, talent, virtue, long services, your own personal friendships, your royal engagements, promises and pledges, written as well as verbal, melted into air—your cabinet was founded on this basis—you took to your counsels men of whose persons as well as whose principles you had invariably expressed the strongest dislike. The interest of the nation and even your own feelings in all other respects were sacrificed to the gratification of your desire to aggravate my sufferings, and ensure my humiliation. You took to your counsels and your bosom men whom you hated, whose abandonment of principle and whose readiness to sacrifice me were their only merits, and whose power has been exercised in a manner and has been attended with consequences worthy of its origin. From this unprincipled and unnatural union have sprung the manifold evils which this nation has now to endure and which present a mass of misery and of degradation, accompanied with acts of tyranny and cruelty, rather than have seen which inflicted on his industrious, faithful and brave people your royal father would have perished at the head of that people. When to calumniate, revile and betray me became the sure path to honour and riches, it would have been strange indeed if calumniators, revilers and traitors had not abounded. Your court became much less a scene of polished manners and refined intercourse than of low intrigue and servility. Spies, bacchanalian tale-bearers and foul conspirators swarmed in those places which had before been the resort of sobriety, virtue and honour. To enumerate all the various privations and mortifications which I had to endure, all the insults that were wantonly heaped upon me from the day of your elevation to the regency, to that of my departure for the continent, would be to describe every species of personal offence that can be offered to, and every pain short of bodily violence, that can be inflicted on any human being. Bereft of parent, brother and father in law, and my husband for my deadliest foe; seeing those who have promised me support bought by rewards to be amongst my enemies; restrained from accusing my foes in the face of the world, out of regard for the character of the father of my child, and from a desire to prevent her happiness from being disturbed; shunned from motives of selfishness by those who were my mutual atroci-

ties; living in obscurity while I ought to have been in the centre of all that was splendid.—Thus humbled, I had one consolation left—the love of my dear and only child. To permit me to enjoy this, was too great an indulgence.—To see my daughter, to fold her in my arms, to mingle my tears with hers; to receive her cheering caresses, and to hear from her lips assurances of never ceasing love;—thus to be comforted, consoled, upheld and blessed, was too much to be allowed me. Even on the slave mart the cries of “Oh! my mother, my mother! Oh! my child, my child!” have prevented a separation of the victims of avarice. But your advisers, more inhuman than the slave-dealers, remorselessly tore the mother from the child.

Thus bereft of the society of my child, or reduced to the necessity of embittering her life by struggles to preserve that society, I resolved on a temporary absence, in the hope that time might restore her to me in happier days. Those days, alas! were never to come. To mothers—and those mothers who have been suddenly bereft of the best and most affectionate and only daughters—it belongs to estimate my sufferings and my wrongs. Such mothers will judge of my affliction upon hearing the death of my child, and upon my calling to recollection the last look, the last words, and all the affecting circumstances of our separation. Such mothers will see the depth of my sorrows. Every being with a heart of humanity in its bosom will drop a tear of sympathy with me. And will not the world, then, learn with indignation, that this event, calculated to soften the hardest heart, was the signal for new conspiracies, and indefatigable efforts for the destruction of this afflicted mother?—Your majesty had torn my child from me—you had deprived me of the power of being at hand to succour her—you had taken from me the possibility of hearing her last prayers for her mother—you saw me bereft, forlorn, broken-hearted; and this was the moment you chose for redoubling your persecutions.

Let the world pass its judgment on the constituting a commission, in a foreign country, consisting of inquisitors, spies and informers, to discover, collect and arrange matters of accusation against your wife, without any complaint having been communicated to her: let the world judge of the employment of ambassadors in such a business, and of the enlisting of foreign courts in the enterprise: but on the measures which have been adopted to give final effect to these preliminary proceedings, it is for me to speak; it is for me to remonstrate with your majesty; it is for me to protest; it is for me to apprise you of my determination.

I have always demanded a *fair trial*. This is what I now demand, and this is refused me. Instead of a fair trial, I am to be subjected to a sentence by the Parliament, passed in shape of a law. Against this I protest, and upon the following grounds:

The injustice of refusing me a clear and distinct charge, of refusing the names of witnesses, of refusing me the names of the places where the alleged acts have been committed; these are sufficiently flagrant and revolting; but it is against the *constitution of the court itself* that I particularly object, and that I most solemnly protest.

Whatever may be the precedents as to Bills of Pains and Penalties, none of them, except that relating to the queen of Henry the Eighth, can apply here; for here your majesty is the *Plaintiff*. Here it is intended by the bill to do you what you deem *good*, and to do me *great harm*. You are therefore a party, and the only complaining party.

You have made your complaint to the House of Lords. You have conveyed to this House written documents sealed up. A Secret Committee of the House have examined these documents. They have reported that there are grounds of proceeding; and then the House, merely upon that report, have brought forward a Bill containing the most outrageous slanders on me, and sentencing me to divorce and degradation.

The injustice of putting forth this bill to the world for six weeks before it is even proposed to afford me an opportunity of contradicting its allegations, is too manifest not to have shocked the nation; and, indeed, the proceedings even thus far are such as to convince every one that no justice is intended me. But if none of these proceedings, if none of these clear indications of a determination to do me wrong had taken place, I should see, in the constitution of the House of Lords itself, a certainty that I could expect no justice at its hands.

Your majesty's ministers have *advised* this prosecution; they are responsible for the advice they give; they are liable to punishment, if they fail to make good their charges; and not only are they part of my *judges*, but it is they who have *brought in the bill*; and it is too notorious that they have *always a majority* in the House; so that without any other, here is ample proof that the House will decide in favour of the bill, and of course against me.

But further, there are reasons for your ministers having a majority in this case, and which reasons do not apply to common cases. Your majesty is the *Plaintiff*: to you it belongs to appoint and to elevate peers. Many of the present peers have been raised to that dignity

by yourself, and almost the whole can be at your will and pleasure, further elevated. The far greater part of the peers hold, by themselves and their families, offices, pensions, and other emoluments, solely at the will and pleasure of your majesty, and these, of course, your majesty can take away whenever you please. There are now more than *four-fifths* of the peers in this situation, and there are many of them who might thus be deprived of the far better part of their incomes.

If, contrary to all expectation, there should be found, in some peers, likely to amount to a majority, a disposition to reject the bill, some of these peers may be ordered away to their ships, regiments, governments, and other duties; and which is an equally alarming power, new peers may be created for the purpose, and give their vote in the decision. That your majesty's ministers would advise these measures, if found necessary to render their prosecution successful, there can be very little doubt, seeing that hitherto they have stopped at nothing, however unjust or odious.

To regard such a body as a *Court of Justice* would be to calumniate that sacred name; and for me to suppress an expression of my opinion on the subject would be tacitly to lend myself to my own destruction, as well as to an imposition upon the nation and the world.

In the House of Commons I can discover no better grounds of security. The power of your majesty's ministers is the same in both Houses; and your majesty is well acquainted with the fact that a majority of this House is composed of persons placed in it by the peers and by your majesty's treasury.

It really gives me pain to state these things to your majesty; and if it gives your majesty pain, I beg that it may be observed, and remembered, that the statement has been forced from me. I must either protest against this mode of trial, or, by tacitly consenting to it, suffer my honor to be sacrificed. No innocence can secure the accused if the Judges and Jurors be chosen by the accuser; and if I were tacitly to submit to a tribunal of this description, I should be instrumental in my own dishonor.

On these grounds I protest against this species of trial. I demand a trial in a court where the jurors are taken impartially from amongst the people, and where the proceedings are open and fair: such a trial I court, and to no other will I willingly submit. If your majesty persevere in the present proceeding, I shall even in the Houses of Parliament, face my accusers; but I shall regard any decision they make against me as not in the smallest degree reflecting on my honor; and will not, except compelled by actual force, submit to any sentence which shall not be pronounced by a *Court of Justice*.

I have now frankly laid before your majesty a statement of my wrongs, and a declaration of my views and intentions. You have cast upon me every slur to which the female character is liable. Instead of loving, honouring, and cherishing me, agreeably to your solemn vow, you have pursued me with hatred and scorn, and with all the means of destruction. You wrested from me my child, and with her my only comfort and consolation. You sent me sorrowing thro' the world, and even in my sorrow, pursued me with unrelenting persecution.—Having left me nothing but my innocence, you would now by a mockery of justice, deprive me even of the reputation of possessing that. The poisoned bowl and the poniard, are means more manly than perjured witnesses and partial tribunals; and they are less cruel, in as much as life is less valuable than honour. If my life would have satisfied your majesty, you should have had it on the sole condition of giving me a place in the same tomb with my child; but since you would send me dishonoured to the grave, I will resist the attempt with all the means that it shall please God to give me.

(Signed) CAROLINE R.  
Brandenburgh House, Aug. 7, 1820.

[The above letter from her majesty, which is dated 7th August, was sent by the queen's messenger early in the morning of the 8th to the Cottage at Windsor, accompanied with a note to Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, written by the queen, desiring Sir Benjamin to deliver it immediately to the king. Sir Benj. Bloomfield being then absent, the letter was received by Sir W. Cleppel, who forwarded it immediately to Sir B. Bloomfield, at Carlton House, who returned it in the afternoon of the 8th, to the queen, informing her majesty that he had received the king's commands and general instructions, that any communications that might be made should pass through the channel of his majesty's government. The queen immediately despatched a messenger with the letter to Lord Liverpool, desiring his lordship to lay it before his majesty. Lord Liverpool was at Combe Wood. He returned an answer that he would lose no time in laying it before the king. On the 11th no reply had been received, the queen wrote again to Lord Liverpool, requesting information whether any further communication would be made on the subject of the letter to his majesty. Lord Liverpool wrote the same day from Combe Wood, that he had not received the king's commands to make any communication to her majesty in consequence of her letter.]